1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
3	HONORABLE ANDREW J. GUILFORD, JUDGE PRESIDING		
4	ADAM GHADIRI,		
5	)		
6	Plaintiff, )		
7	) )		
8	Vs. ) No. SACV18-01869-AG		
9	) )		
10	CARPET AND LINOLEUM CITY, )		
11	) )		
12	Defendant. )		
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16	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS		
17	MOTION HEARING		
18	SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA		
19	MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2019		
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22	MIRIAM V. BAIRD, CSR 11893, CCRA		
23	OFFICIAL U.S. DISTRICT COURT REPORTER 411 WEST FOURTH STREET, SUITE 1-053		
24	SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA 92701 MVB11893@aol.com		
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1	APPEARANCES	
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3	IN BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFF, ADAM GHADIRI:	Dennis Jay Price, II Center For Disability
4	ADAM GHADIRI:	Access 8033 Linda Vista Road Suite 200 San Diego, CA 92111
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6		San Diego, CA 92111
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10	IN BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT, CARPET AND LINOLEUM CITY:	ARA SAHELIAN SAHELIAN LAW OFFICES 23046 AVENUE DE LA CARLOTA SUITE 600
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12		LAGUNA HILLS, CA 92653
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       SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA; MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2019; 11:14 A.M.
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                THE CLERK: SACV18-01869-AG, Adam Ghadiri v. Carpet
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      and Linoleum City, et al.
                THE COURT: The confusion is it looks like you
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      pulled the previous file in anticipation of what we just
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      decided. So now we are on to number 14.
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                All right. Appearances, please.
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                MR. SAHELIAN: Good morning, Your Honor.
                Ara Sahelian for Carpet and Linoleum.
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                MR. PRICE: Good morning, Your Honor.
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                Dennis Price for the plaintiff Adam Ghadiri.
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                THE COURT: Okay. So let me say just a few initial
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      statements. 88 cases have come to take up, gosh, maybe
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      20 percent or more of the calendars of District Court judges
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      across the Central District. I must say some of them are
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      reacting pretty negatively to them. My view is Congress says
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      this is a right. I'm here to enforce whatever Congress says.
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                I also think Congress intends the plaintiff to have
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      some incentive in fee awards. I understand all of that, but
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      I do think there are limits. I'll note in the first
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     paragraph we say the defendants are owners of a modest retail
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      carpet store, a modest retail carpet store. I -- I take
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      seriously the effect on such stores.
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Now, I make some -- I -- we previously have been here before with the \$595 an hour rate. In previous cases, I have attempted to just say, gosh, when you're aiming for a \$4,000 recovery, 595 followed by three or four other people at 450 is just too rich. I attempted to say that discretely in previous cases. There was fulsome argument about the wonderful qualifications of the attorney involved, et cetera, There was, I think -- perhaps, it was with you, Mr. Price, the notion that I'm not allowed to say eight people on an ADA case are too many. I've said what I need to -- nine people on an ADA case are too many. I've said what I said about that. I previously tried to say it discretely because I didn't want to necessarily bar you in other cases, but we now have two more. I -- I know that when and if I approve 595, I am going to get cited as the guy who approved 595. I don't want to necessarily build on that. So here we are. What would either side like to say? MR. PRICE: Yes, Your Honor. If I may? THE COURT: Yes. MR. PRICE: I think I am the one on the brunt end I was the one who argued on the Karaki (phonetic) case. We did not go further with that because that matter got resolved.

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THE COURT: Appeal me on it. Let me say. You'll forgive me if I say, go ahead and make my day. If you want to appeal the fact that nine attorneys with -- with the highest rate 595, way more than half of them over 450 and the lowest 400 is something I can't comment on in determining the reasonableness of the ruling, fine. I think I find case authority contrary to your authority. I mean, I understand your authority. I think I got other authority that is contrary to it. Perhaps, you need to clarify it since it's now come up three times. You keep telling me we've got nine people from 595 to 400. We've got 30,000 plus recovery for a \$4,000 claim. Appeal it. Honestly. It's not meant to be a threat. Appeal it. Elevate your case. We'll see. I don't -- I don't -- we'll see. I'll rely on the case law we have cited. I invite you to appeal. Go ahead. MR. PRICE: I want to say -- that's not exactly where I was going, but we'll cross that bridge if we have to. THE COURT: Uh-huh. No threat. If you want to appeal me and if I misinterpreted the law, let me know. MR. PRICE: I love Pasadena. That's fine. The one thing I do want to address is the issue of too many attorneys. THE COURT: Yeah. MR. PRICE: We have actually changed our pleading since the Karaki hearing. I believe this matter had been

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submitted prior to the hearing in that matter. We have made some modifications. Frankly, the reason we staff our firm the way we staff our firms is we have tried a lot of different approaches. We have found in our judgment that this is the most efficient way to staff a firm. We don't have multiple people doing the same task. We do use what has sometimes derisively been called as an assembly line approach. We don't see that as something that is worthy of derision. We bring in relatively young attorneys --THE COURT: At \$500 an hour? \$450 an hour? MR. PRICE: They get there. These are attorneys who have been at their particular aspect of the case for quite sometime. THE COURT: So you have relatively young attorneys charging \$400 an hour in ADA case? MR. PRICE: I want to clarify, Your Honor. I'm saying these attorneys who are originally brought into our firm fairly new, not really up to speed on the ADA, but now they are. They have done the same type of litigation in some cases hundreds if not thousands of times -- in my case, despite the fact that I haven't been a member of the Bar for as long as some others might be. You're not going to find anyone who knows the area of the law that I'm doing better than me.

The same can be said for almost every other person

on this list. We have made adjustments based on their actual expertise. When it comes to doing discovery, the attorneys that are doing that aspect of the discovery, they're doing it with a level of expertise effectively unparalleled. When they get to an area of case that they're not intimately familiar with, it is handed to someone intimately familiar with it. We never bill for any time two attorneys are doing the same task. If something is drafted and then reviewed by someone else, we never draft [sic] for someone reviewing that task. We bill for the person drafted it. So you're actually getting the cheaper attorney getting billed for that.

We're never billing for the hand-off or for the refamiliarization of the file or anything of that sort.

We're only billing for tasks done and the amount time done on those tasks. We believe the amount of time spent on each of those tasks -- if you look at the actual individual without any preconception as to how many attorneys -- without any regard to the number of attorneys that are staffing it as to that somehow being inherently negative, you'll see they are doing these in an efficient time period. If the entire file had been billed to Dennis Price, we wouldn't be questioning the amount of time that was spent on an individual task. We wouldn't be looking at it that way.

So when the only rationale that is being used is that there are too many attorneys, but we're not looking at

the amount of hours they're spending on the tasks as being unreasonable, I think that's in violation of Moreno vs. City of Sacramento. I'm not saying that there not circumstances where a case can be overstaffed.

Here, that's not happening. Each task is individually being done. Each task is being done with a reasonable amount of fees.

THE COURT: Slow down a bit.

MR. PRICE: It seems like the complaint is that it is being done non-traditionally. I don't think that kind of judgment call is appropriate without a justification for why too many is frankly too many.

THE COURT: Well, let me start with what the tentative says. \$2,000 reviewing the file. Okay. Is there \$2,000 reviewing the file?

MR. PRICE: Yes.

THE COURT: Is it a fairly straightforward ADA case where the maximum damages statutorily are \$4,000. You're going to spend \$2,000. Forgive me for assuming that maybe that's partly the result of the multiple attorneys involved in this case. Maybe not. I was in a firm for multiple, multiple decades. And I just don't know how attorney number nine can come on board and automatically know all that attorney number nine needs to know that hasn't already been learned by attorneys 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

MR. PRICE: I understand the question, Your Honor, but I think it's frankly an inappropriate question. I think the tasks have to speak for themselves if the amount of time that has been taken has been reasonable.

Now, you draw attention to one particular aspect.

This was not a usual case. Your Honor has seen a lot of cases from our firm. We very, very seldom substitute in with a plaintiff who has been representing himself in pro per.

That was the context here. A case that had been litigated without us. We had to receive a file from a non-sophisticated plaintiff. We had to review it and make sure the case would be viable. That did take an amount of time. Unfortunately, he's not an attorney. He will probably never be an attorney. So we had to get familiarized. You'll never see that billing line item on another case from us most likely because we just don't substitute in on cases. This was the very first case we'd done with this plaintiff. I don't think it was inappropriate. Unusual, yes.

THE COURT: I hope you realize there is a societal and even a judicial concern that modest retail carpet stores should not have to pay \$36,000 in a case where your recovery is \$4,000.

Now, you may choose to respond -- understand that, respect that, deal with that, or you may not. I'm telling you there's concern. I meant what I said. You need to be

incentivized. You need to be efficient yet incentivized.

Again, I invite you to take it to lovely Pasadena. I will make the record clear here that can perhaps be cited by the appellee in dealing with an ADA case, I am taking into account the fact that this case with a \$4,000 recovery is now seeking an attorney fee award based on the work of nine lawyers ranging from 595 to the lowest amount of 400. Appeal me and reverse me. Let the Ninth Circuit say I'm not allowed to look at the number of lawyers, and I should accept your statement that you have done everything as efficiently as possible. We'll see. It's fine. Perhaps, I'm wrong.

I am just saying that in my application of the will of the Congress and my need to give you proper incentive and respect what Congress wants to happen with this statute, I am just not comfortable with nine attorneys lowest rate of \$400 working on this case. I'm not.

MR. PRICE: I understand that. If I just make one more point. I do think there's another incentive that does not get discussed sometimes when focusing on the plaintiff's side of these cases. We frequently litigate these cases in this Court.

THE COURT: By the way, I understand the injunction too, if that's what you're about to say. The injunctive part is extremely important. The injunctive part is Congress -- well, I'm not looking at Congressional intent. Sure.

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Injunction. I get that. I should have mentioned injunction as well as the 4,000. It's possible the injunction is more valuable to society than the 4,000, or -- I'll even go further. These are all arguments on your behalf. The threat of injunction, the threat of 4,000, and the threat of 36,000 are more important to encourage self-policing. I understand all that. I really do. I just think there's too many attorneys charging too much on this case.

MR. PRICE: That's fair. That was part of what I intended to say. I think there's another counter incentive in these cases that needs to be taken into account. That's the -- if attorneys are not awarded in full for the time that they spend on these cases, there is a lot of incentive on behalf of the defense bar to litigate them when they know they're not going to have to pay market rates for the amount of work that gets done on the case. These cases should settle early. They do very frequently settle early. There are some attorneys who are very aware that some members of the bench will not award full attorney's fees while they will still get paid in full. They're not using the tools that will enable these cases to settle early. It's noteworthy. There's no Rule 68 that was in this case. Those are very powerful tools. As Your Honor knows, we very frequently agree to them. That results in much more modest awards and injunctive relief. That is judicially enforceable. That

didn't happen here.

It's unfortunate. As you know, there are a lot of small businesses who do end up burdened by the awards. What is the alternative? This is the only enforcement mechanism. We can't just dismiss the case because the attorneys' fees got too high. We have to vindicate our client's rights. We did. We got everything we were entitled to. We attempted to defend a meritless appeal that was ultimately dismissed by the defendant in this case. We're entitled to seek fees for that. I -- I understand that Your Honor has decided that that has come to a total of \$15,000 as reasonable. I don't think that is applying either the incentives or the law. That's all I would say.

I understand the rationale that Your Honor has put in the tentative. As I mentioned in the previous case, it's appreciated. It's thorough. Frankly, I don't really even -- I question the legal authority to require me to cite a non-binding decision, but whatever. It's not that big of a deal. I'm not unhappy with it. If this gets appealed, I probably have to cite it. I do question the -- I guess, the requirement.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Price, good discussion. I appreciate your good faith and what you've stated here.

Based on that, I'm going to take out that line page 4 of 6.

Plaintiff's counsel is ordered to cite this decision. I'm

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going to take out that line just because I can see you're
operating in good faith. We have a different view of how to
run these cases. We'll take out that line, and you can seek
vindication of your view. Be careful what you seek. There's
rumblings out there that this isn't the way to go.
         MR. PRICE: I'm named counsel on every single case
in the Central District. I'm definitely seeing all of that.
Every single ADA case from our firm. It's troubling. It is
what it is.
         THE COURT: I can remember KFI, 17200, nail shops,
dirty water. Give me a couple of thousand, and I'll go away.
I don't know if you remember that.
         MR. PRICE: I'm aware of them. I don't remember --
         THE COURT: I don't want that to happen to this
Congressional mandate. I don't want that to happen. I
always used to say about those lawyers they're just applying
17200. Change 17200. They did. Let's just be careful here.
Honestly, appeal me. I'd be happy to have clarification from
the Ninth. With all of that, we'll turn to defense counsel.
         MR. SAHELIAN: Your Honor, I -- I would be -- it
would be unwise for me to make any comments other than your
tentative ruling is on point.
          I've litigated close to -- I would have to say 30,
40, maybe 50 cases. I haven't counted with Mr. Price's firm.
It is troubling. The way I describe the way they bill is if
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you are traveling from San Diego to Santa Ana, you would have three ways to go. You could walk, you could take a private jet, or you could drive. They seem to opt for the private jet.

There are ways to run a litigation practice and do it efficiently. Unfortunately, there seems to be no incentive to run these cases efficiently from their end.

Personally, if I were asked to go in and reorganize their offices, I would make sure it would -- it could run a lot more efficiently than it does today. They do provide a service on certain case. Unfortunately, on some cases that are brought, it's coercion is what results. I'll stop there so I -- I have other opinions, which I will reserve to myself.

THE COURT: All right. Sir, well stated. May I say that though I've stricken that line, that doesn't mean you can't cite the case.

Would you mind if I also say, it appears you have a disability too? So your words have some power.

MR. SAHELIAN: I do, your Honor. I'm probably one of the last polio cases you will see. I've -- I contracted polio at the age of six months. I walked on crutches from the age of six until last 15 years when I started using a wheelchair because it got to be too difficult. I remember when you couldn't get into a restaurant because there were

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steps or so on and so forth. When you get to a point when there's a lawsuit filed because the coat hook in the men's rest room is a few inches too high, and it happens to be summer time, and the demand for that coat hook is \$14,000 take it or leave it, and we will go and try this case all the way down and give you \$100,000 attorney fee, then we have gone completely crazy. Your Honor, I do have a case where the demand is \$15,000 for a coat hook. Here's the -- here's a funny part of it. The coat hook was at the right height. A young boy poked himself in the eye because it was at the lower. The manager not knowing of the ADA rules raised it, and here we are. We have a lawsuit. THE COURT: All right. Any response? MR. PRICE: I want to say that none of that is applicable to this case. I don't actually know the case he's speaking about. I would hope that's not taken into consideration --THE COURT: Absolutely not. MR. PRICE: -- when Your Honor looks at this order again. THE COURT: I just want to find the right balance. Mr. Price, I'm very impressed with your argument and your rationale and your approach and your conviction that your firm is doing this as efficiently as possible.

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Mr. Sahelian, I totally respect your good faith.
Both sides have important issues to -- to protect and defend
here. I'll make -- I'll remove that one line. We'll go
forward.
         MR. SAHELIAN: Your Honor, if I may, I did bring my
client with me because I wanted him to hear what you had to
say today.
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MR. SAHELIAN: He does run a small carpet shop.
         THE COURT: Yeah.
         MR. SAHELIAN: It's very difficult to make a profit
nowadays.
         THE COURT: Well, by the way, it was one line in
the opening paragraph. I'm not sure that is a factor under
the law in determining fees.
         MR. PRICE: It's actually legally not. The Lopez
versus Castillo apartments said it was inappropriate to
consider. I don't think -- I'm unclear from your order if
you actually did consider it. You may clarify that if you
choose.
         THE COURT: Well stated. Gosh, you're earning your
450. That's all I can say. Thank you both.
         MR. PRICE: One clarification, Your Honor. Will
this tentative be the rule.
         THE COURT: It's under submission. I'll look it
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      over. For sure, I'll take out that line, because you
      impressed me totally with your bonafides. Now if you bring
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      it again with nine people -- we'll see what happens when you
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     bring it again.
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                MR. PRICE: The motion will look a little
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      different. I'll say that, Your Honor.
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                THE COURT: Good.
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                MR. SAHELIAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                (Proceedings concluded at 11:36 a.m.)
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                                CERTIFICATE
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      I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING IS A TRUE AND CORRECT
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      TRANSCRIPT OF THE STENOGRAPHICALLY RECORDED PROCEEDINGS IN
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     THE ABOVE MATTER.
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      FEES CHARGED FOR THIS TRANSCRIPT, LESS ANY CIRCUIT FEE
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      REDUCTION AND/OR DEPOSIT, ARE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE
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      REGULATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.
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      /s/ Miriam V. Baird
                                      01/17/2020
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     MIRIAM V. BAIRD
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